

Ch. 31 - Day 1

Entrance task: Write a thesis statement for the following essay question:

Compare and contrast the political and economic effects of the Cold War (1945-1991) on Western Europe with the effects on Eastern Europe.

Today: The Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe

Homework: Start, finish and review Ch. 31

May 4-10:33 AM

Compare and contrast the political and economic effects of the Cold War (1945-1991) on Western Europe with the effects on Eastern Europe.

The political and economic effects of the Cold War on Eastern and Western Europe differed in regard to economic recovery and political systems, and were similar in regard to the economic consequence of massive military arms expenditures.

May 4-10:37 AM

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- 1. Economic recovery - Marshall Plan effects*
- 2. Political systems - Communism, Democracy, also Truman/Brezhnev Doctrines*
- 3. Compare: cost of arms build-up; political propaganda to infuse Cold War fear, etc.*

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Examples of Détente

West German chancellor Willy Brandt
"I wanted to ask pardon in the name of our people for a million-fold crime which was committed in the misused name of the Germans."

- Negotiated treaties with USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia

Two German states within one German nation

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Examples of Détente

US withdrawal from Vietnam

Helsinki Accord - 35 nations accepted European borders, renounced force, guaranteed human rights and political freedom of citizens

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Examples of Détente?

Under Brezhnev, the USSR ignored human rights and supported revolutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Invasion of Afghanistan - 1979 sparked a renewed arms build-up between the US and USSR, which strained economies of both

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The Iron Lady

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher worked with US President Ronald Reagan to challenge the "evil empire" ^{3:04}

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl - 1982 - strongly pro-American


Together, the US, Britain and West Germany coordinated a policy aimed at the USSR and communist bloc

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Write a thesis statement for the following essay question:

Compare and contrast the political and economic effects of the Cold War (1945-1991) on Western Europe with the effects on Eastern Europe.

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Ch. 31-Day 2

Entrance task: Write an introduction and thesis statement for the following thematic essay from the 2011 AP Euro exam.

4. Analyze how the political and economic problems of the English and French monarchies led to the English Civil War and the French Revolution.

Homework: Continue with Ch. 31

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With the beginning of the 17th century, both France and England saw a rise in central authority of the state. With rulers such as ~~James I~~ James I and later Charles I, the British Parliament had little say in gov't decisions. Same situation was present in France where a set of Absolutist monarchs starting with Louis XIV had total control over their subjects. Economical problems such as the famines in 1700's France and the high taxes without Parliament consent in Britain greatly influenced the revolutions that were to come.

The thesis addresses all four components of the question. The essay provides several examples of political problems in England (the theory of divine right, the abuses of the Star Chamber, the Petition of Right) and one example of economic problems (Charles's heavy taxes, noting also the political fallout of the monarch trying to impose taxes without the consent of Parliament). The essay discusses both political and economic problems in France — the failure to call the Estates General, a weak aristocracy, a weak monarch, *cahiers*' complaints about lack of political representation, and, on the economics side, famine and heavy taxes. Essay received an 8.

May 1-9:19 AM

Both the English and the French had political and economical problems leading up to wars. In France, there were high taxed peasants who were starving, in England the were Kings who wouldn't listen to their lower classes needs, and in both there was extreme lack of patience.

4c - The attempted thesis addresses only economic issues in France (the mention of economic issues in England is erroneous). Essay received a 2.

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The English Civil War and the French Revolution both were a result of several issues building up in the lower class and bourgeoisie. Both of these events were caused because the growing middle class demanded representation in parliament, the taxation system was unjust, and both were ruled by incapable rulers.

The thesis addresses all four components of the question, mentioning at least one political problem (incompetent rulers) and one economic problem ("unjust" taxation system) that applied broadly to both countries. Essay received a 4.

May 1-9:22 AM



The Final Years of the AP Euro Curriculum

1960-1980s - **Détente** - a change in US-Soviet Relations marked by a relaxed tensions and the backing away of the notion that either side could **win** a nuclear war

- test-ban treaties
- arms limitation talks

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Hot Spots in Eastern Europe:

- * *Prague Spring* - Czechoslovakia
 - 1968 - Communist leader **Alexander Dubcek** attempted to impose reforms that would create "socialism with a human face."
 - The USSR and it's Warsaw Pact allies invaded and ousted Dubcek

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Treaty of Rome - 1957 - created the European Economic Community (EEC) with 6 nations (Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, W. Germany) and removed trade barriers

Between 1957-1986, this transformed into the EC and added more countries

1992 - Maastricht Treaty - the 12 members of the EC created the European Union - largest trading bloc in the world, new currency

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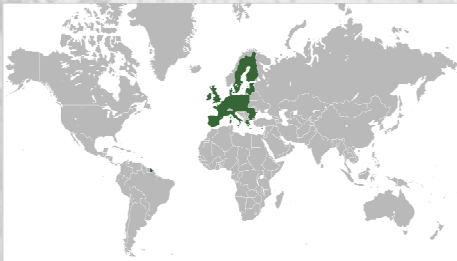

The European Union - formed as a way to integrate the economies of Europe, it was an outgrowth of the Coal and Steel Authority that began in the 1950s between France and Germany.

- Treaty of Rome - 1957 - created the European Economic Community (EEC) with six nations

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The European Union

After the USSR collapsed, former Soviet-bloc countries were added. There are now 27 member states with a total population of 500million



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Member states of the EU

(year of entry)

Austria (1995)

Belgium (1952)

Bulgaria (2007)

Cyprus (2004)

Czech Republic (2004)

Denmark (1973)

Estonia (2004)

Finland (1995)

France (1952)

Germany (1952)

Greece (1981)

Hungary (2004)



Ireland (1973)

Italy (1952)

Latvia (2004)

Lithuania (2004)

Luxembourg (1952)

Malta (2004)

Netherlands (1952)

Poland (2004)

Portugal (1986)

Romania (2007)

Slovakia (2004)

Slovenia (2004)

Spain (1986)

Sweden (1995)

United Kingdom (1973)

Apr 27-11:04 AM

The Collapse of Communism

Key Events:

★ *Solidarity and Pope John Paul II in Poland*

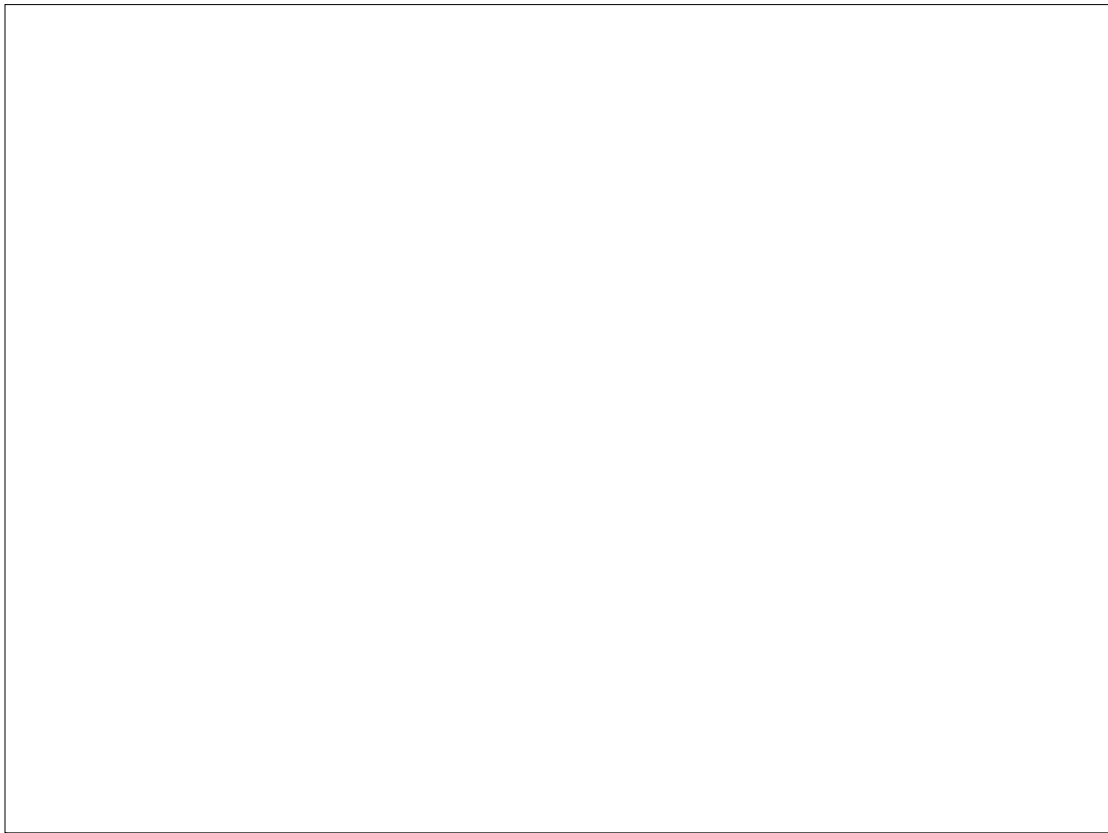
★ *Ronald Reagan - "Tear Down This Wall"*

★ *Berlin Wall Comes Down*

★ *Gorbachev's policies of perestroika, glasnost*

★ *Summary*

May 4-10:37 AM



May 2-9:06 PM




The Cold War continues

1960-1980s - **Detente** - a change in US-Soviet Relations marked by a relaxed tensions and the backing away of the notion that either side could **win** a nuclear war

- test-ban treaties
- arms limitation talks

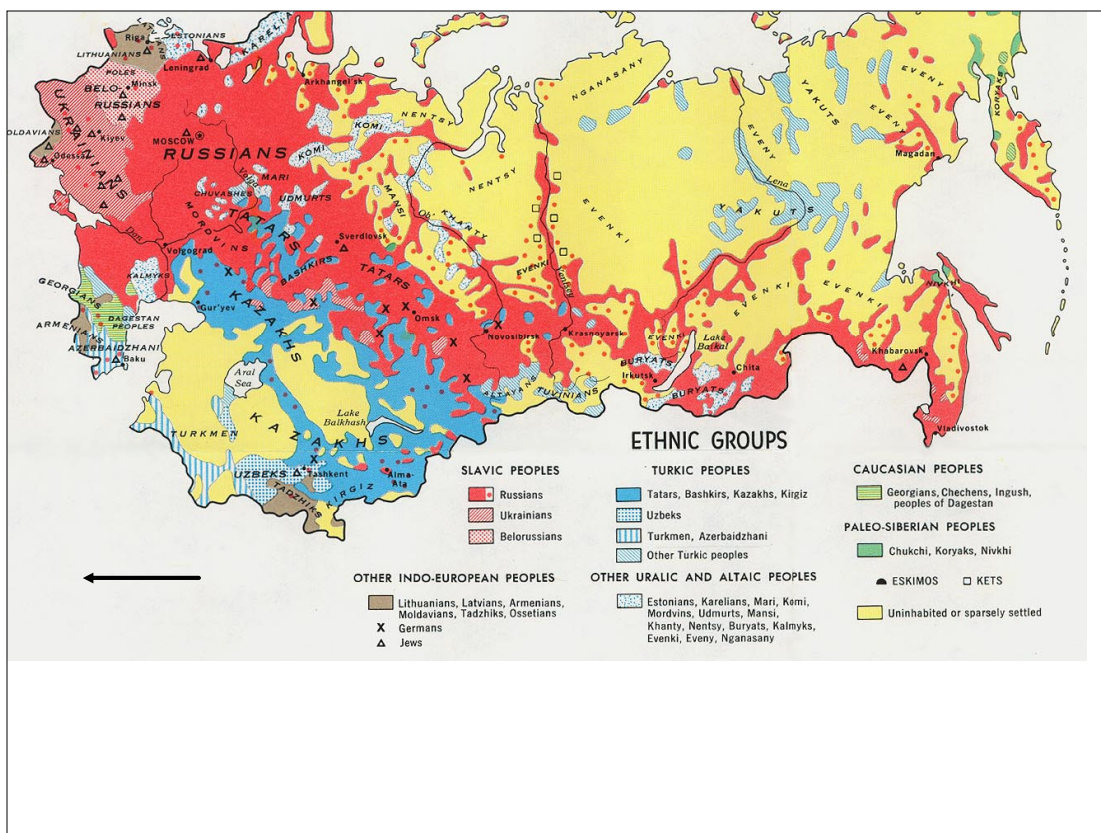
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The Soviet Union

- * 1970s - early 1980s saw a rising standard of living for ordinary people
- * Great Russian pride - defended the country in World War II and protected it from now from "counter-revolutionaries"
 - They saw nationalism, liberalism, and democracy as a threat to the USSR. Why?

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May 1-9:52 AM




1985-1991 - Mikhail Gorbachev - youngest and most educated Soviet leader ever

- He believed the USSR could not survive without radical restructuring
- **Perestroika** - economic changes
- ★ - **Glasnost** - policy of openness

8 min.

His policies inspired the satellite states in Eastern Europe to seek greater independence

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Collapse of Communism

Democratization – begun as an attack on corruption of the Communist party and an attempt to bring educated experts into the decision-making process, it led to the first free elections in 1989 since those in 1917.

Gorbachev and his Communist party stayed in control, but many top-ranking Communists were defeated.

- ignited demands for greater autonomy and independence by non-Russian minorities, far more than Gorbachev had imagined

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Gorbechev

New political thinking –

- withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan
- sought to reduce east-west tensions and stop the arms race with the US
- encouraged reform movements in Poland and Hungary and pledged to respect the political choices of the peoples of eastern Europe.

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Poland & Solidarity 1980-1990

Lech Walesa formed *Solidarity*, a labor union

- Initially outlawed, but later allowed recognized by the Polish government despite threats of Soviet intervention. Pope John Paul II helped here too.

1989 - The first free election since WWII was held and Walesa was elected
★
2:05 President.

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Czechoslovakia - 1989 the Velvet Revolution

Student-led demonstrators, inspired by free elections in Poland and Hungary, were joined by workers from all walks of life.

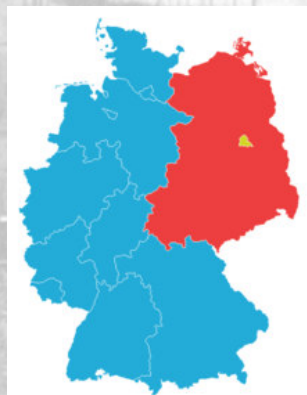
Vaclav Havel, a playwright, led dissidents. Jailed for a time, but elected president after the Communist party resigned. **Dubcek** returned from exile to become chairman of the parliament

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German Reunification 1989-1990

The domino-effect of reform in Eastern Europe led to a peaceful re-unification in 1990 under the leadership of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl



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Break-up of Yugoslavia - 1989 & a legacy of violence

Made up of at least 6 diverse ethnic groups, it had only been held together by the strength of **Joseph Tito**, who died in 1980. Inspired by the rest of E. Europe, the communist party collapsed by 1989 and the individual republics moved toward independence, although by ethnic strife.



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The Killing Fields of the former Yugoslavia

Serbs, led by Slobodon Milosevic, sought territory from Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia.

Ethnic cleansing, rape, murder, savagery were all traits of the ethnic conflicts there.



360 video clip - 6 min.

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The Killing Fields of the former Yugoslavia

Dayton Accords - 1995 - ended the war in Bosnia




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Gorby's Problems

Hard-line Communists **HATED** what Gorbechev had done, while pro-democracy supporters wanted more.
1990 elections - Gorbechev elected President of the Soviet Union and Boris Yeltsin elected leader of Parliament
Gorbechev put under "house arrest" by hard-line communists hoping to restore the party to power.

The people did not support the **coup**, Yeltsin stepped in as the leader of Russia, seceded from the USSR and Gorby's job ceased to exist.

Start at 30 min.

8 min

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Boris Yeltsin

Shock Therapy - rapid economic liberalization led to high inflation (250%) and great hardship for most people
Could democracy survive??????



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The Collapse of Communism

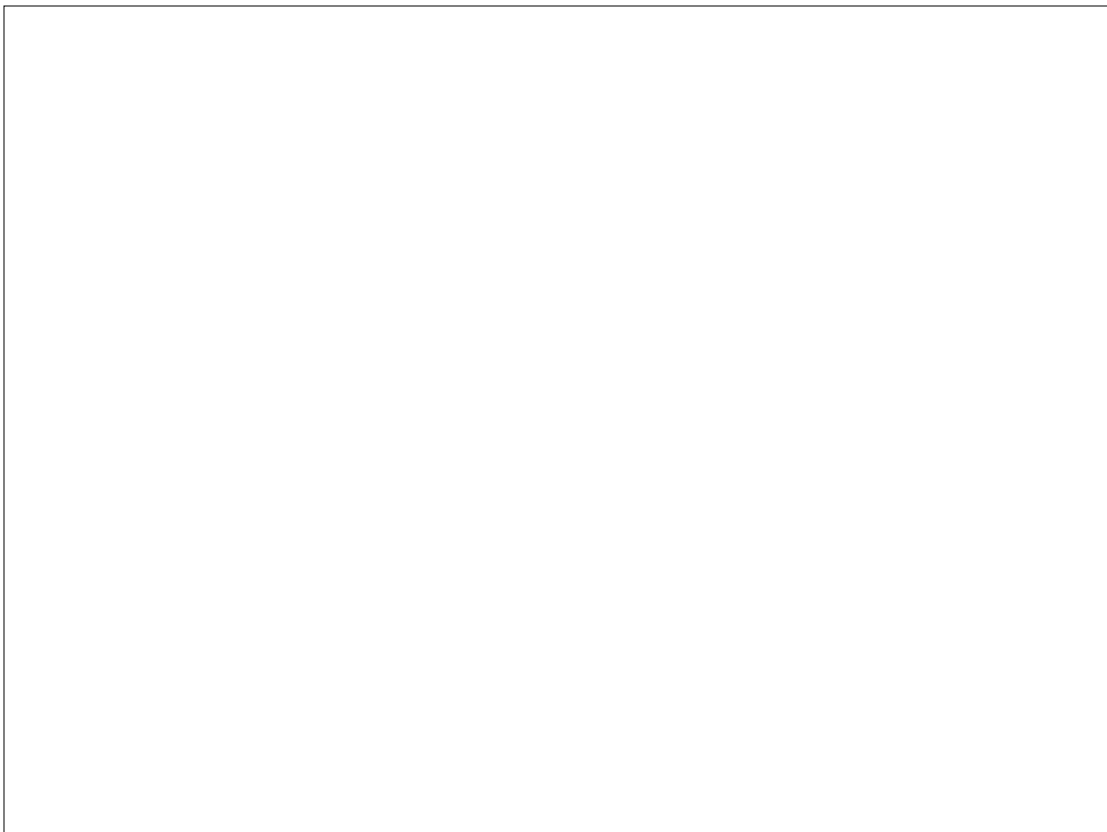
Key Events:

- ★ *Solidarity and Pope John Paul II in Poland*
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May 4-10:37 AM



May 2-9:44 AM



May 2-9:36 AM